



Forever fast that standard sheet
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With freedom's soul beneath our feet
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

Latest War News.

Official information has been received by the War Department from Burnside, up to Monday last, and at that time the rebel attack on his fortifications at Knoxville was still going on, and the General had confidence that he would be able to hold his position.

A Rebel Defeat Reported.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The President says dispatches from Gen. Grant are favorable, but declines to allow their publication while the operations of which they speak are going on.

Official circles claim to have highly favorable news from the West, involving a heavy defeat of the rebels. No particulars given outside.

Mende Ready.

The New York Commercial's Washington letter of the 23d says: Mende was directed to move this morning. It is generally believed here, that his army had yesterday ten days cooked rations in their haversacks and in their wagons, and that he was to move on Wednesday before the Rapidan is crossed.

GRANT WHIPPING BRAGG.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—A special to the Times, dated Washington, Nov. 24th, says: The latest news from Grant up to 10:40 this p. m., is most satisfactory. General Thomas and Sherman have got well ahead. There is fighting in our immediate front, which has lasted all day long. At every point along our line we have forced the rebels backward.

We have news from the Army of the Potomac up to 3 p. m.

Fredericksburg Heights are held by one division of Buell's corps, which is the extreme right of the rebel army.

Nothing further has been heard from Burnside, but the success of his movement is expected to relieve him from the pressure of the rebel columns. Grant's advance compelling them to retreat to prevent their capture or destruction.

The Herald has the following from the Army of the Potomac the 24th:

Ere this can reach you we shall have probably fought a severe battle or crossed the Rapidan—perhaps both.

A Knoxville letter to the Tribune states that most of the 11th and 1st Kentucky cavalry, stationed at Marysville, have been surprised and captured.

The rebels also made an attack on Rockville, another on Lenoir, and demonstrations of a rebel advance were made also from Rogersville.

Longstreet with Cheatham, Stevenson and others, are reported to be in command of the rebel troops.

MASSACHUSETTS BOUNTIES.

The extra session of the Legislature of Massachusetts called by Gov. Andrew lasted only a week. The bill passed on the subject of volunteers under the new call provides for the payment of a bounty of \$325 on mustering into service or if the recruit shall elect, a bounty of \$50 and the additional pay of \$30 per month, and in case a soldier is discharged honorably after six months' service, or if he dies in the service, the money is to be paid to his legal representatives. A bill was also passed to make up the deficiency of pay in the 54th and 55th colored regiments.

A Republican Paper Calling on Those who Voted for War, to Go to War.

The New York Times (Administration) says:

"The people have pronounced grandly for breaking down the rebellion by war. Now let them see to it that the Government has the means wherewith to do it. Mere voting, without corresponding action, would be hardly less than mockery. But the people have sanctioned the war policy, are bound to aid in its consummation. The same ardor which they exhibited at the polls, they should now apply to the raising of volunteers. If this be so, the supply of the three hundred thousand called for by the President will soon be realized, and the breaking down of the rebellion will be an object not simply successfully voted for, but successfully fought for, not merely an accepted policy, but an accomplished fact."

The New York Express very properly adds this commendatory to it:

"The Times clearly comprehends the pledges of every Republican voter, and that is to fight, or to buy a fighting man, and in towns and cities, where property is often very unequally distributed, by a joint stock operation to supply the means to buy the man."

Democratic What of the Night.

Most sensibly does the Troy Press say that amid the clamor for the annihilation of party organizations—the shameless misrepresentation of its views and aims, and desertion from its ranks of the misguided and mercenary, the Democratic party stands firm. Against all the disheartening influences of a unequal contest—against the venal tide of which immense patronage and a flagrant abuse of power had set against it—against the millions of money that contractors and their friends were able to use—the Democracy cast a vote for its principles and candidates that must command the admiration of its bitterest foes. The grand old party is not to be broken, either in spirit or in strength, by a temporary defeat. It may be defeated again and again; its ranks may be thinned of its time-serving, spoils-seeking and shabby-kneed followers; but "it still lives." New recruits will take the places of cowardly deserters; and refreshed and reorganized, the party will be yet stronger for the next conflict. Throughout its long and useful career, it has ever been the foe of oppression and tyranny, the friend of Constitutional rights, the protector of the government, and the defender of its flag. "The Union, the Constitution and popular rights," has been the motto inscribed upon its banner as it has successfully planted the Stars and Stripes on the border of the Gulf of Mexico, and the shores of the Pacific. The records of its acts from the brightest pages in American history; and no amount of misrepresentation—no ceaseless prosecution of its followers and supporters—can swerve it from the proud position it has ever held. Let the waves of mad fanaticism roll on! Let the rule of Abolitionism blast the fairest flowers of the Republic! And when the tempest-tost and dismantled old ship of State is about to go down, a cry will rise above the wailings of despairing imbeciles for succor. Then will the strong arms, and brave hearts of the Democracy be welcomed to the command.

THE IMITATORS OF THE JACOBINS OF FRANCE.

During the French Revolution, like the one now agitating this unhappy land, the principle of the Government was based upon patriotism and love for the nationality, and its agency was force. "The principle of Democratic Government," said Robespierre, "is virtue, and its engine while establishing itself, is terror. To attain this aim there was required an austere and energetic Government, which should overcome resistance of all kinds."

Here we have the utterances of the leader of that school in which our modern Abolition Jacobins have so carefully studied, and of whose doctrines of terrorism they have become such imitators. Said St. Just, in his report on the general police of the Commonwealth: "The foundation of all great institutions is terror." The midnight arrests by this wretched Administration—the battles crowded with State prisoners, sent there without charge and without process—the domiciliary visits of the military police, the unjust, assessments upon quiet, unpretending, and innocent citizens, and the hordes of spies that the Government keeps in its employment, all proclaim that the objects of the Administration are, by a system of organized terrorism, to strike fear into the people. It is the conspiracy of the Jacobins of France revived. Listen to the denunciatory words of Verginard against the Jacobin conspirators of seventeen and nineteen, and note how apposite they are, when applied to these Abolition Jacobins of eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

"The great body of citizens are so blinded by the glare of financial speculation that they confound the condition of affairs with a grand national movement in favor of freedom—regard the violence of brigands as the efforts of energetic minds, and consider robbery itself as indispensable for the public safety. You are free, say they, but unless you think like us, we will denounce you to the nation. You are free, but unless you bow before the idol that we worship, we will deliver you up to violence of the nationality you have insulted."

This is exactly the language of the Loyal Leagues of to day, as it was the language of the Jacobin Clubs of 1793. —N. Y. Times.

The President and the Radicals—Commencement of the Contest.

We find in several papers a letter from Attorney General Bates to Mr. W. W. Edwards, a radical politician, and the United States District Attorney at St. Louis, which is couched in the following terms:—"Sir—Your recent active participation in political enterprises hostile to the known views and wishes of the executive government of both the nation and the State, render it unfit, in my opinion, for you to hold the office of the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri. Such being my opinion, the President, at my request, has named your office to be vacated and another to be appointed in your stead."

This brief but significant letter, taken in connection with the reported declaration of the President to Wendell Phillips, that "the emancipation proclamation was the greatest folly of his life," shows that the warfare between the radical and the Chief Executive is no longer a mere policy, but an accomplished fact.

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Rosecrans, the victor of Stone River and Corinth—though in a high degree possessing the confidence of the army and the country—has been removed from his command in disgrace; and the Administration charge him with bad conduct at Stone River and Chickamauga, and peculation at Nashville. Nor is this all. Secretary Stanton, determined to give a final blow to Rosecrans' prospects for the Presidency, hastened to Nashville, and out comes the report of General Thomas, declaring that he was prevented from gaining a decided victory, in consequence of Rosecrans having ordered the ammunition back to Chattanooga. Since then, Thomas has been assigned to the command of the army of Rosecrans.

Buell, who drove Kirby Smith and Bragg from Kentucky, by a single battle, was superseded in his command, and a military commission was ordered to ascertain why he had not lost more lives. The Court was in session six months; took three thousand sheets of testimony, and found that there was no just cause of complaint. But the decision of the Court was suppressed, at Washington, for six months, and has only found its way to the light by accident.

George B. McClellan, the favorite of all our armies, and regarded by them as the best General on the continent, was removed from his command, because he was loved by the soldiers, and trusted by the people. And we do not injustice to Mr. Lincoln, when we say that had he desired to prevent the capture of Richmond, he could not have adopted a better policy than the one pursued, to aid the rebel cause. McClellan asked to be reinforced by one corps, which was idle, and instead of being reinforced, one corps was taken from him, and that, too, when it was known in Washington that when Beauregard foiled Halleck at Corinth, that the former sent 30,000 men to Richmond, to reinforce Lee. Thus, Mr. Davis increased Lee's force by 30,000 men, while Mr. Lincoln reduced McClellan's strength 25,000 men.

And the blunders, or worse, of Messrs. Halleck, Lincoln and Stanton, were sought to be thrown on McClellan's shoulders. But after this, when Halleck became bewildered by the generalship of Lee, who suddenly crossed into Maryland, Mr. Lincoln turned for aid to McClellan, who, like a true-hearted soldier and patriot, forgot his own wrongs upon the ever glorious field of Antietam, fought and gained the greatest pitched battle of modern times. Lee was beaten on his own chosen field, and forced to avail himself of the cover of the night, to make good his retreat across the Potomac. But the plaudits of the nation inspired more terror at Washington, than would the shouts of the rebels, in the streets of the Capital. Mr. Lincoln could not forgive McClellan for having whipped Lee, and he was removed from command. Then followed the Burnside and Halleck, and afterwards the Halleck and Hooker slaughter, of our own brave troops, at Fredericksburg, in attempting to carry out the stupid strategy of Mr. Halleck. Burnside and Hooker were both thrown overboard, but the latter not until Lee had invaded Pennsylvania, when Meade was placed in command. And on the field of Gettysburg, when the concentrated columns of the rebels were bearing down with avalanche force upon one of our wings, and our noble boys began to give back before the vastly superior force opposed to them, some one raised the cry, "McClellan is coming with the Pennsylvania reserves! Forward men, forward, and with a wild cheer for little Mac, the brave fellows dashed forward, and the rebels were first checked, then stopped, and then driven backward in defeat from the field. And it has been well said, that "the spirit of McClellan gained that battle."

And now, conscious of the wrong done to the nation, conscious of the injustice to McClellan, Mr. Lincoln refuses to allow his report to be published. And on what pretext? Economy! It would cost too much to publish it! Oh, Shoddy! Oh, Shoddy! ye who have made your millions by trading in the life-blood of our brave

THE SINS OF OUR RULERS.

Treatment of Our Officers and Soldiers by the Politicians.

The bad treatment of our officers and soldiers, has become so common, as no longer to create surprise.

Early in the War, Colonel Fremont was made a Major General in the regular Army, and assigned to the command of the Army of Missouri. But no sooner had he commenced operations, and placed his army fairly in the field, than he was superseded, and sent into obscurity. Why was this done? Because Fremont issued an emancipation proclamation in Missouri! But has not Mr. Lincoln, since, issued an emancipation proclamation, himself? Yes, but he says, "If there is any danger of being done, he will do it himself. Upon this, Fremont's friends raised a fuss, and he was assigned to the command of the Mountain district; but the Administration seized the first pretext to trip up his heels; and, this time, sent him into retirement with a damaged reputation as a soldier as well as a philanthropist.

General Hunter was first sent to Missouri, and then to South Carolina; but he, too, issued an emancipation proclamation, and the President rewarded his zeal, by removing him from his command. And yet General Hunter only did what Mr. Lincoln has himself done.

With a grand flourish of trumpets, General Pope was placed at the head of the Army of the Potomac, and in the midst of his campaign, he was banished west of the Mississippi, to purchase Indian scalps, at twenty-five dollars a head.

General Stone was imprisoned in Fort